successful in throwing off from the party the stain of official corruption, as the last Legislature was in affixing it upon it.

A gratifying feature of the proceedings was the happy and appropriate selection of names to head the Electoral ticket-William Cullen Bryant and James O. Putnam. The former was received with rapturous applause for the many virtues and lofts literary fame that cluster around it. The latter was warmly greeted as the representative of a liberal principle. Both were a victory over personal pique and a petty rolicy.

Finally, the renomination of Morgan and Campbell, the passage of the anti-corruption resolution and the selection of Bryant and Putnam to head the Electoral ticket, were stunning blows at cliques and interests which are destined to be dashed in

SALE OF THE BELL-EVERETTS. odence of The N. Y. Tribune.
SYRACUSE, Aug. 22, 1860. I perceive that nowhere has there appeared any ac count of the negotiations between the Douglas Committee on the part of the Convention, and the Bell-Everett Committee, which resulted in the fasion Electoral ticket. It has occurred to not a few, doubtless that those negotiations were an important part of this interesting chapter in the record of the fusion movement, and a corresponding interest has been felt in knowing more about it than has yet been given. Rumor, proceeding from various sources, relates that the coalition was at one time on the point of failing wholly, on account of the extraordinary demands of the Bel Everetts. These demands are understood to have been in part, at least, that Gov. Hunt should be one of the Electors at Large. This was instantly rejected by the Douglasites, as wholly out of the question. Accompa nying this demand, or a part, rather, was the ore tha the Bell Everetts should have fifteen of the thirty-five Electors, while the Douglasites were willing to con ocde but eight. Here was a wide difference, in the reconcilement of which, it is said, much ill-feel ing was engendered. On the Bell-Rverett, as well as on the Douglas Committee, there were several ugly customers, and impracticable men, not the least of whom, on the part of the former, was Mr. James Brooks of The Express, who succeeded in thoroughly disgusting the great body of both Committees. As al ready stated, short work was made of Gov. Hunt, and the pretensions of his friends in his behalf. It should be mentioned that previous to this, many of the Bell-Everett Committee had become pretty sharp set in their ideas of their share of the Electoral Ticket, be cause they had been taken no notice of by the Demo crate in framing their State ticket. It leaked out tha Mr. Jeese C. Davn of Buffalo had been nursing, rather securely, but not altogether so, aspirations for the non ination for the post of Lieutenant-Governor, on the Democratic ticket, as something due to him and to the Americans who were extected to dissolve themselves in the Douglas Democracy. The Democrats say that he " never told his love"-at least, not to them; and (aside), they add, it would have made no sort of difference if he lad. Ffteen of the thirty-five, and Gov. Hunt for one of the State electors, was the claim of the Bell-Everett's, therefore, and they were as crank as you please about it, too. As I have already said Gov. Hunt was disposed of instanter. No persona slight was intended, of course; but then, they could not think of the thing for a single moment, nor could the claim of fifteen be tolerated with any better relish. The Douglasites fixed the number at eight, and there the two Committees hung fire. The negotiations that ensued consumed the whole of a night and the most of the next day. The work of the night was knocked in the head by outsiders the next morning; and, as has already been said, the loving fusionists went to sea in a glorious state of tribulation. Nor did they come

I fear that that gentleman's aspirations are destine never to be realized. The sum and substance of the fusion busines Dean Richmond's idea was carried out, which was that the Bell-Everetts did nt amount to much, and weren' worth much. Consequently, but a small price was given for them. They got some of their men on the ticket, but it appears they are there to vote for Douglas, and not for Bell and Everett.

back again and finally agree upon terms before

the two Committees had become thoroughly disgusted

with each other and with the whole business-particu

larly with brother Brooks. Precisely how the differ-

ences were arranged, is as yet an unwritten history.

Certain I am it was not by anything that Mr. Brooks said

or did, as Mr. William Duer can probably teetify. In

the end, nobody was satisfied. Mr. Dann and his

Buffalo friends were particularly dissatisfied. Indeed,

-Every Wide-Awake Club should have copies of the Political Text-Book for 1860, for the use of its members.

-Within a month, orders have been received through the Young Men's Republican Union of this city for more than 6,000 uniforms for the Wide-Awakes, whose numbers throughout the country are now increasing at the rate of 2,000 daily.

-On the 28th of July, the Republicans of Minne-apolis raised a Lincoln and Hamlia flag-staff, amid an enthusiasm which reminded all of the Campaign of 1840. Speeches were made by Gov. Ramsey, Judge Goodrich, Senator Wilkinson, and Mr. Baker, the Secretary of State. In the evening, there was a parade of the Wide-Awaker, and another rousing meeting.

-Fifteen thousand persons were in attendance at Republican meeting at Galesburgh, Ill., on Tuesday. Six hundred Wide-Awakes were there. Senator Trumbuli and Grimes and Mesers. Lovejoy and Kellogg made speeches, and there was also speaking in the Swedish language, to an assemblege of citizens of that vicinity, at a separate stand. The Wide-Awake torch light procession in the evening was most imposing, and the enthusiasm of the multitude all day long was most hearty.

-On the 18th, there was a rousing Republican dem opstration at Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, Not less than ten thousand people were there. Senator T. umbull, Judge Kellogg, W. P. Kellogg, and others, spoke, both in the afternoon and evening.

-At a meeting recently held in Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Yancey devoted one portion of a speech he was making to a defense of himself against the charge of disunion

ism. The Intelligencer says: He referred to a remark of Mr. Wright at "He referred to a remark of Mr. Wright at a Doughas meeting here the other evening, in which he (Mr. Wright) is said to have compared Mr. Yancey, in geing back to the Baltimore Convention, having seceded from Charleston, to 'a growling, cringing spaniel,' 'If,' said Mr. Yancey, 'he had uttered that within my hearing or if he ever utter it again, and it comes to my knowledge, there will be a 'growling, cringing, whitpen spaniel, and that spaniel will be Augustus R. Wright.' [The most vociferous applanse, which lasted for many minutes, attended this announcement; and the fire flashed from Mr. Yancey's eye, as from that of an infor ated hon, as he stamped eye, as from that of an infor ated lion, as he stamped

foot, and thus repelled the s'ander.] -The Columbus (Ga.) Weekly Sun, being annoyed at the circulation of TRIBUNE campaign documents, attempts to dam the stream with an editorial article in which its own views concerning Disunion are clear-

Iy enough implied. One passage is as follows:

"The fair prospect of Lincoln's election by the popular vote renders attention to these matters very important, and, at this time, very pertinent. Such does ments as the Tribune advertises for the cam saign, including the came itself are prohibited eigenlation in the ments as the Tribune advertuses for the campaign, inclu-ding that paper itself, are prohibited circulation in the South, and yet all that means no harm to the South, even should Lincoln be elected. If the circulation of incendiary documents in the South is regarded so dan-gerous as to be prohibited by law, what is the difference, gerous as to be prohibited by law, what is the difference, if the cardida's whose election is promoted by such means in the North, and whose party recognizes it as perfectly legitimate, should get control of the Government. What is there in the oath of a Black Republication. ment. What is there in the oath of a Black Republi-can to support the Constitution, to afford any security for the future? There never was a Black Republican member of Congress, who did not take that oath, and no one except his constituents will undertake to say that he has observed it on any question affecting the rights of the South. There is no practical difference to

the South between a Black Republican and a radical Abolitionist. One is as odious as the other, and if there is nothing in the past, and their threats for the future—such as an anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution, the re-organization of the Supreme Court, &c., to excite distrust and alarm, and cause us at least to consider the value of the Union in the event of Lincoln's election, it will be a very long time after that occurrence, if the Black Republican programme is carried out, before some people would be willing to see in an "overt act" even, cause for a separation. A submission to the inauguration would be only another rivet to the bends by which we are already held."

-On Tneeday night Gov. Chase, arriving in Toledo. Ohio, was received by the Wide Awakes and escorted to the hotel. He acknowledged the attention, making the following remarks:

the following remarks:

"Little did I expect, Sir, coming into your city at so late an hour to-night, to be greeted by this co-dial and brilliant reception. That I am most grateful for it, you, Sir, and you, gentlemen of the Wide-Awake Association, and you, fellow citizens, need no assurance from me. Such words of welcome and commendation a you have uttered annetined as they are by this conas you have uttered, sanctioned as they are by this con-course of citizens, far overpay what humble service I may have rendered to our State or our cause. Indeed, while I have listened to them, the uppermost thought in my mind was, how little have I merited all this enlogy. It makes me feel schamed, when I contrast my poverty of service with your generosity of sppreciation. But with this feeling there mingles a proad satisfaction, that the people whom I have endeavored to serve are so nobly generous. In the various positions wherein I have been called to serve the State, and to which you have so kindly referred, I claim no other merit than that of having endeavored to perform my duty. In whatever of public life may yet remain to me, the gratitude such manifestations of confidence as this must inspire, will prepare me, you may be assured to conwill prompt me, you may be assured, to con tinued and more strenuous efforts to guard and pro-mote the best interests of the State and of our whole unitry. It need be the occasion of no regret that the ish to which you have alluded, of the Republicaus of what to which you have alled to another post, was not gratified by the action of the Republican National Convention. No individual can have any claims to such a distinction; nor is any State entitled to any consideradistinction; nor is any State entitled to any considera-tion for whatever preference she may express, beyond that which the general interests of the cause, fully con-sidered and impartially weighed, may permit or ra-quire. It is no matter of regret with me that such a consideration of the general good led our National Con-vention to intrust the standard of Freedom during this campaign to the upright, able, patriotic, and generous Lincoln. The anguries of success visible on every hand Lincoln. The auguries of success visible on every hand attest the wisdom of their choice; while the principles embodied in the noble platform framed by the Convention, honestly held and faithfully applied, will make that success permanent, and permanently useful to our country. Yes, fellow-citizens, we shall succeed. The spontaneous organization of the young men of the country into such Wide-Awake Associations as that which greets me to-night, is at once the means and the pledge of victory! And when we succeed—what then? Shall we return evil for the succeed—what then? Shall we return evil for the injustice and calumny to which Republicans have been so continually subjected? No, gentlemen, no; we will try to prove that the success of a party may be the success of the whole people; that the triumph of our cause is compatible with the best interests of the whole coun-try; our triumph will prove us just to every portion of ry; our triumph will prove us just to ever, h, and generous to every person who bears the name fan American citizen. Shall we invade, in the spirit of an American citizen. Shall we invade, in the spiral
of sectionalism, the rights of any State? No Repubican dreams of it. We shall stay the extension of
Slavery, certainly, but we shall respect the Constitution and every constitutional obligation. And when
this intent shall become apparent; when the bug-bear
of Federal interference with the internal concerns of the States shall be expelled from the public mind by ar honest and patriotic Republican Administration can doubt—I certainly do not doubt—that the our old concord and mutual good will will return, and that under the Constitution we shall find tracquility, liberty and union? In bringing about such happy results, you may rest sesured of my earnest cooperation. In such noble work I am ready to go with you as far as the farthest."

-A correspondent writes as follows from Anderson,

"By the late census, our town has about 1,300 peo bell, the young Republicans met to organize a Wide-Awake Company. In a brief time over one hundred joined, each paving his dollar. The Company now number about 150; and beside having furnish d each number about 150; and beside having furnish d each member with his torch-lamp, uniform, &c., they have \$25 in the treasury. They expect to number 200 by the 21st inst., when the largest mass ratification meeting ever held in the United States will occur at Indian-There is not a county town in this State that its 'Wide-Awake' or a similar Republican or conization; every little rural village is organizing the same way. Monroe has nearly 300; Winchester, about 200, and Richmond, 800 Wide-A wakes. By the 18th, there will not be less than 20,000 in Indiana. The enthusiasm and activity among the Republicans, excels that of 1840 among the Whigs. Reckon Indiana good for 30,000 for Lincoln and Liberty. I believe I know not an intelligent Republican who doubts a good for 30,000 for Lincoln and Liber I know not an intelligent Republican REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN INDIANA."

LITERARY.

-However condemned from time to time by a large ortion of the publishing trade, there seems to be an inherent vitality in the system of Trade Sales, which has just culminated in the largest catalogue ever yet ced, for the approaching sale in New-York. commences on September 4, under the management of the auctioneers of the Publishers' Association, Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. it will be held at the store temporarily occupied by that firm in Walker street, until the completion of their spacious new building now in course of erection in Mercer street, between Grand and Canal streets. The catalogue forms a bulky octavo of 522 pages, and probably cost not less han \$1,500 to get out. As all the great publishing nouses (with the exception of Messrs. Harper, who have a sale of their own) of the United States are represented by invoices containing a full assortment of their various issues, the catalogue forms a valuable statistical record and s well worth preservation as a fair picture of the actual state of a branch of commercial and industrial enterprise employing a large amount of capital, and calling for the perpetual exercise of high mental qualifications to insure success. The attendance of booksellers from all parts of the country is expected to be large, and the sales will most likely average between \$300 000 and \$400,000. In juxtaposition with the old established houses, the Little & Browns, Appletons, Lea & Branchards, Ticknors, &c., are many names of comparitively recent introduction, showing the opening that always exists for the exercise of segacity in seizing the prominent wants of the community. Thus the first invoice on the catalogue is that of a house scarcely a year old, Messrs. Thayer & Eldridge of Boston, but whose name has been wafted on "John Brown's Life," and Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass," to most of the quarters where books penetrate. The Evanses also, of New-York and Philadelphia, who claim to be the originators of the popular "Gift Book Enterprise," have by their uccess broken down the old-fashioned barriers of legitimacy, and take rank with the elder magnates of the trade, Prof. Ingraham's "Pillar of Fire " "Throne of David," &c., which they introduce to the world, being among the largest selling books of the day. Messrs. Saxion & Barker's list of more than a hundred different works, on the divisions of Agriculture and Horticulture, shows a better class of books, for which there is a constant demand, and is, of itself, sufficient to indicate the superior intelligence of the class of our rural population which corresponds to the yeomen of the Old World. There is no end to the suggestions a reflective mind would derive from the examination of this atalogue, though it might be difficult to indulge in them amid the din and tumult of the sale, which is allotted to last ten days, and will at least occupy that time, from half past eight in the morning till some indefinite hour of the night, with only half

-" The Art of Illuminating as Practiced in Europe from the Earliest Times; What it was-what it should be, and how it may be practiced," is the title of a beautiful quarto volume just completed in London by Mesers. Day & Son. It comprises on one hundred illuminated plates, a series of chronological examples o the finest existing specimens from the Sixth to the Sixteenth Century, with Essay and ample instruc-tions, by Mr. Digby Wyatt, and supplies the amateurs of a beautiful art, now again attracting attention, with a perfect manual either for practice, or for a theoretical knowledge of the subject.

hour intervals for dinner and supper.

-An English translation of the great classical German work, Mommsen's History of Rome, is briefly announced in Ergland, but without any specification of size or price, so that it is probably only just determined on. Dr. Schmitz, of the Edinburgh High School, is engaged to furnish an introduction, and the translationundertaken with the sanction of the author, who will forward for it bis latest corrections-will be made by the Rev. E. S. Davies.

-According to a plan lately introduced, Messrs. Bange, Merwin & Co., the literary auctioneers, will offer a private sale on Aug. 23, at the prices attached to the articles in the catalogue, a very curious collection of Autograph Letters and Documents, both American and English, but chiefly remarkable in the former department for many rare specimens that will not be long in realizing the sums at which they are held. The two highest priced articles are: an autograph line and signature of Gen. Joseph Warren, the Martyr of Bunker Hill, and a letter of Gen Washington to Gen. George Clinton, dated at " Headquarters, Morristown, March 31, 1777, " These are each valued at \$20. There is a sarcastic and threatening letter of Benedict Arnold to a British officer who had treated him with insult, priced \$5. A bond with seal and antograph of Col. Ethan Allen, \$10. A long letter of Col. Joseph Brant (Thayendanega) to Gov. Clinton, \$15, with many others of equal interest.

-The oldest purely bookselling periodical in England, Bent's "Monthly Literary Advertiser," has just expired of inanition, after an existence of nearly sixty years, leaving "The Publishers' Circular," issued twice a month by Low & Co. of Ludgate Hill, the only recognized general organ of the English publishing trade.

-It is confidently reported that the successor of Mr. Elwin in the editorial chair of the "Quarterly Review" is "an erudite gentleman from the North-a Mr. MacPherson." The announcement has rather an apocryphal sound, as rumor is silent on the qualifications or by-gone experiences of any such person.

-The copy belonging to the late Mr. Crowniushield of the "Bay Psalm-Book," the first book printed in British America, at Cambridge, Mass., and which did not appear at the sale lately held in London, compris ing a portion of his library, has been sold, it is asserted not to the British Museum, but to a private collector in England, for one hundred and fifty guineas. When advertised with the rest of the Library, in Boston, before the collection was disposed of entire, several bids as high as \$600 were received, and it would, most likely, have brought quite as much in this country as the sum realized in England.

-Mr. Atkinson's beautifully illustrated volume of the Amoor River and Country, lately issued in London, fills a void in all libraries respecting a portion of the earth's surface now daily coming within the circle of civilized ideas and associations. The very recent nature of the Russian acquisitions (since 1854), and the ease with which they have been made, is a feature that strikes the reader forcibly. Mr. Atkinson considers that the Russian views of conquest of the great island Saghalien, in the Japanese seas, are equally certain of completion, and as it furnishes excellent coal, the materials for a steam navy on the Pacific will be at once secured. By a departure from the usual restrictive practice, the whole Amoor country will be opened next year to private enterprise, for the exploration and working of its mineral treasures-an opportunity that will surely not be neglected by the pioneers of the western slope of our Continent.

-A clergyman in England the Rev. John Hunter, employed in educational matters, advertises a work that should certainly be reprinted and distributed gratnitously among their correspondents by the newspape editors of the United States It is " The Art of Precis-Writing: being an Introduction to the Writings of Precis, or Digests, as applicable to Narratives of Facts or Historical Events, Evidence, Correspondence, Official Documents, and General Composition, with numerous examples and exercises." The difficulty of getting a " plain tale told" is hardly realized till the experiment is made. Sometimes, indeed, mother wit will supply the place of art, as in the instance given by Mr. Dunlop in his book on the Hymmalayas, where a freak of cruelty in a mischievous elephant was thus notified to him by the village so ibe:

notified to him by the village so the:

"This merning the elephant of Major R——, by sudden me tion of snoot and foot, kill one old woman. Instant fear fall of the inhabitants.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant."

That man's common sense might redeem a whole

circumlution office. -A valuable history of "German National Literature" has just been published by Prof. Wilmar of Mar burg. It is written with true patriotic feeling, bringing out the characteristics which may be called peculiarly national in opposition to those shared with Germany by other population of kindred birth and enlture. It extends from the earliest prehistoric times to the death of Goethe, since which time the abundant richness of recent literature almost defies classification till a vantage ground of distance is gained for its survey.

ART ITEMS.

The Summer and Autumn had been so wet,
That in Winter the corn was growing yet.
So says Southey in his ballad of Bishop Brano; and, from all accounts, if a wet Autumn and a cold Sammer keep the corn growing until midwinter, they are likely to have a green Christmas in Old England; and, but for the rich foison of our golden fields, there's many a man among them, we fear, who would have to go supperless to bed. But the cold and the wet have one more than to damage the crops in England; the gloominess of the weather, it would seem, has prevented artists from painting pictures and making drawings. It had been announced that Rowse, the crayon artist of Boston, whose fine drawings are well known in New-York, went to England this Summer to take the portraits of the two greatest of British authors, Carlyle and Tennycon. He lately returned, without having executed his commissions; and it was said that the refusal of the two distinguished authors to sit to him was the cause of his failure. But we are glad to learn that they are not such churls. Mr. Rowse is now in Newport, and a correspondent writing thence says that the cause of the artist's non-accomplishment of his mission was the bad weather which prevailed all the time he was there. His eyes were weak, and there was so little light that he could not see to work by it. Can the moist climate of England have any thing to do with the fondness of English artists for water-color? And can the dryness and brilliancy of our own climate be the cause of there being no watercolor painters among us? If climate have anything to do with the matter, the effects ought to be reversed. But we suspect they do not.

-We saw at Dechaux's the other day, an exquisite photograph taken of Staigg's beautiful picture of the bare-footed beggar girl. Staigg is himself at Newport, which appears to be a favorite point of remion for artists this Summer; and it seems that special honor has been paid to art there, by naming one of the new streets after Greenough, the sculptor. A like honor might be paid with great propriety to Malbone and Stuart, who resided there before the place had been discovered by the fashionable world.

-Mr. Charles Edwards, an English lawyer residing n New-York, proposes a novel method of commemo rating the visit of the Prince of Wales, or rather of the Baron Renfrew, to this city. Instead of giving him a banquet or a ball, Mr. Edwards suggests that it would be better to erect a magnificent public drinking-fountain, from a design by one of our artists, in some public place. The proposition of the fountain is every way commendable, Prince or to Prince, and it reminds us that it is now three years since the subject of drinking fountains was discussed by the public papers, and tha resolutions in favor of erecting them passed the Com mon Council. A large number of designs were made for the fountains, all of which, so far as our own observation went, were hideously ugly. If some of our artists would volunteer to make designs for drinkingfountains, perhaps the Corporation would adopt them There are a good many ornamental drinking fountains

in London, which have been erected during the past

it was proposed to call New-Yerk on the introduction of the Crotor, we have not one.

-We mentioned last week that the "Moses,"

painted by Mr. Page, in Rome, was cent to the ex-hibition of the Royal Academy in London, together with some other pictures by the same artist, and tha only one of them, a portrait of a lady, was accepted, the others being refused for the alleged reason that foreign artists were permit ed to exhibit but one picture. There were aix of Mr Page's pictures sent to the exhibition, not by him, but by a gentleman in London, to whom it was stated that by the rules of the Academy only one work of a foreign artist was al lewed. A correspondent of The Evening Post, who thinks "truth" a very desirable element in art, intimates that Mr. Page's "Samson" was refused for a very different reason, because there were two paintings exhibited from Mr. Cropsey, and two from Mr. Richardson of Philadelphia. Another correspondent of The Post states the facts, and correctly, to be that-The Post states the facts, and correctly, to be that—
"Not 'Richardson' but W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, is the 'pre-Rafaelite,' who contributes 'The
Blackberry Bush,' No. 75, and 'Out of Doors,' No.
592, Mr. J. F. Cropsey had there not two, but three
works, Nos. 394, 479 and 481, all studies made last
season in the Isle of Wight. Mr. J. T. Peele also was
the excibitor of two works, 'Happy Moments,' No.
260, and 'The Primrose Bank,' No. 265. A German
sculptor who left here only a year ago, E. T. Kuntze,
has four works in the sculpture department. The
Royal Academy receives all original works for exhibition, but 'subject to the approval or rejection of the

We do not know what the difference may be between "foreign" and an "honorary" exhibitor; but it is probable that Peele and Cropsey being both residents England are not regarded as foreigners. Peele is, in truth, an Englishman by birth, and he now makes his home permanently on the Isle of Man; but he has generally been called an American artist because he spent his boyhood in this country, where his father's family still resides. Of the six pictures of Mr. Page sent to the Royal Academy, four were accepted by the council, and among them were a Venus and the large painting of Moses, Aaron and Hur, and the committee sent a letter of apology regretting their ability to

tion, but 'subject to the approval or rejection of the Council, whose decision is final.' It is a rule of the body, that 'no artist is allowed to exhibit more than

eight different works. Honorary exhibitors are limited

-At Mr. Schauss's, in Broadway, may be seen as exquisite drawing in pencil which is as well worthy of the study of artists as the inspection of connoiseurs. It is the original copy of Scheffer's Beatrice and Daute made by the Italian artist, Fanoli, for the engraver to work from.

-One book-seller in Broadway has, within a couple of weeks, sold twenty-five copies of Ruskin's las volume of "Modern Painters," and seeing that it costs \$15, and is to be republished here at a very greatly renced price, the circumstance indicates a most encour aging zeal in the cause of art. The enthusiastic author, in a preface full of eloquent pathos, modestly apologizes for having delayed the publication of the volume so long, and, in self-justification, gives an account of a part of his labors during the five years that he has been employed upon the work. Among other things which helped to consume his time was the self imposed task of mending, mounting, copying, cata loguing, and arranging for the British Museum 19,000 paper drawings which were a part of the legacy bequeathed to the British nation by J. M. V Turner. Mr. Ruskin's account of these precious relic of the great landscapist is one of the most eloquent and pathetic passages in his five volumes. But, though this fifth volume is called the last, it does not exhaust the subject, and he promises, if time and opportunity permit, to give another on the inexhaustible topic of the sea. Unfortunately, be has now turned his attention to political economy, and as his article on the subject in the last number of the Cornhill Magazine, has been ferociously attacked by the disciples of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Mill, he will probably have a much as he can do to defend himself against the on slaught of his new enemies.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

I am informed that much is now being said in the Eastern papers about the state and condition of Kan sas-some asserting that we are in a condition border ing on famine, and others laughing at the idea, and declaring that we shall not want for our Winter's

You will, perhaps, remember me as an acquaintance, and son-in-law of your old friend, James H. Braine) and will believe that the statements which I make are

You know how poor our people were when you were with us, fifteen months ago; and when I state a few facts, you can draw your own conclusions of what condition must be before the middle of the Winter.

In this county, and, indeed, in nearly every part eastern Kansss, our wheat and oats were an entire fa ure. Our corn will not make five bushels to the acre, except on the Kansas and Wakarusa bottoms. Our potatoes will never be dug. Our Hungarian grass is heading out close to the ground, and our buckwheat an entire failure, unless we have rain within a

Many of our farmers are living upon corn bread and

orn coffee, and have not enough of that to last them we mouths longer. Hundreds are leaving the Territory, and hundreds more would do so if they were able to leave. Some of us have again and again asserted that the liberal met of the East, who came so nobly to the rescue of the people in Ireland in 1847, will not let our poor starve if they are informed of our true condition. But the fear of checking next year's immigration, is causing many of our citizens to that their eyes against the real state of facts.

Shell such selfishness debar us from making known

ur learness?

I have no plan to propose; but it seemed right and st that I should write to you, as a slight acquaint ice, and bear witness of what my ears have hear

and eyes have seen.

May God put it into the hearts of His wealthy
stewards at the East to do something for the honest,
bard-working, but indigent men, of south Kausas.

CHARLES REYNOLDS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Nemesia. By Marion Harland 12mo. pp 499. Derby & Jack The Footy idel. 12mo pp. 283. D. Appleton.
The Chainbearer: or. The Littlepage Manuscripts. By J. Fen.
imore Cooper. 12mo. pp. 48s. W. A. Townsend & Co.
Cuba for Invalids. By R. W. Gibbes. 12mo. pp. 214. The

Cuba for Invalids. By R. W. Gibbes. 12mo. pp. 214. The
Freuch, German, Spatish, Latin, and Italian Languages Without
a Master. 12mo. pp 374 T. B. Peterson & Brothers.
Modern Painners. By John Ruskin. Vol. V. 12mo. John
Wiley
Elements of Moral Science. By P. R. Leatherman. 12mo
pp. 414. James Challen & Son.
Remibiscences of an Officer of Zouaves. Translated from the
French. 12mo. pp. 317. D. Appleton & Co.
An Elementery Graumar of the Italian Language. By G. B.
Fortans. 12mo. pp. 226. The Same.
Disease of the Human Foot. By I. Zacharie. 12mo. pp. 96.
Charles B. Norton.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS -This afternoon, at 4 o'c ock, the delightful concerts of last Summer will be resun ed in the Central Park, on the Mall, near the terrace bridge. The concerts will be given by Dodworth's Band, under the direction of Mr. J. Wrey Mould, a number of public-spirited citizens having contributed the necessary funds. The new location is better adapted to the accommodation of vehicles and pedestrians than the Ramble, where the concerts were held last year. A band of boys will be in attendance with water-coolers, filled with ice-cold water, free to all who need it.

Master Kennedy, popularly known as the "Boy Preacher," being about to enter Hamilton College, to prepare for a formal entree to the ministry, will deliver farewell sermon on Sunday evening next in the new M. E. Church, Norfolk street, above Grand. Master Kennedy is but seventeen years of age, and has already given promise of future usefulness. He pursues his studies under the auspices of a few wealthy members of the Baptist Church.

NAVAL.—The Susquehanna got up anchor early yes-terday forenoon and went to sea, bound for the Gulf of Mexico. Previous to her departure Capt. Hollins received important dispatches from Washington, which are to be opene! when he gets out of sight of land. three years; but here, in this "City of Fountains," as

CITY ITEMS.

THEATRICAL NEWS ITEMS .- Mrs. John Wood. the very popular comedienne, will not delight New-Yorkers during the coming season. On the 12th of December she sails by the Africa for Englard She will immediately appear at the Haymarket Theater in the faree of "Jerny Lind" in which she created a

sensation here last Winter. -Miss Laura Keene has not yet completed her arrangements for the season, but she will first produce a French play, which was acted this Summer in Paris. Mr. C. W. Couldock will personate the principal character, an old man who is a forger.

-" The American Consin" will be performed for the last time on Saturday night, when Mr. Jefferson's season closes. It has been exceedingly profitable, and it is asserted that the three partners in the enterprise, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, and Mr. John Duff will divide, as the net profits of the meason, some-thing over twenty thousand dollars.

-Mr. C. W. Couldock, after the close of the present season at Laura Keene's, will act with Mise Cushman for four weeks at Niblo's Garden, after which he will retuen to Laura Keene's for the Winter season.

-Mr. E. A. Sothern, yesterday copyrighted the lett ter, by the reading of which, in one of the scenes of Dundreary in the "American Cousin," he has made so great a sensation. The introduction of the letter was original with him.

THE GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT .- Something novel in the way of gymnastics will be done at Niblo's Garden on Monday next. Prizes will be offered by the management to the amateur gymrasts of the city, for the first excellence in each of the several exercises usually practiced in the gymnasiums. A certain time of each evening of the week will be devoted to the trial, which will be presented before the ardiences in addition to the other performances. The prizes for the horizontal bars, parallel bars, rack bars, double rings trapeze and the Indian clubs will be competed for on onsecutive evenings. A number of the best a nateur gympasts of the city will join in the contest, which will doubtless prove a very interesting one.

WALLACK'S THEATER. - Next week a novelty will e presented at this house, which can scarcely fail to rove attractive. Miss Jane Coombs and Mr. George Jordan will appear in a new play, supported by a good company. These artists have won great popularity here and elsewhere, and their appearance, with the added attraction of a new drama, will doubtless be the signal for a series of crowded houses.

THE POLICE UNIFORM. - Considerable dissatisfaction

has existed among the patrolmen of the police force since the advent of the present system, respecting their uniform. The Commissioners appointed certain tailors some of whom the men were forced to employ. This ction gave dissatisfaction, inasmuch as the men felt that the Commissioners were over-tepping the powers conferred upon them by the Legislature. The policemen had earned their pay, and they felt that the right to say how they should expend it was their own. Some of the official tailors, in addition, cheated the men, and they had no redress. The Commissioners have just issued an order that will obviate all this difficulty. They have resolved to purchase the cloth for uniforms for the men at wholesale prices, and to sell it to the men in small quantities as they need it, at the same rate, allowing them to choose their own tailors but enforcing the regulation as to cut. This makes the men feel as though the Commissioners really had some interest in their well-being. It is rumored that the Commissioners have determined to purchase cloth for overcoats for the force with the Japanese present, and that the captains and sergeants have magnanimously resolved that the poorest-paid part of the force shall receive the whole of the money.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE. - At the meeting of this Board, yesterday afternoon, Capt. Seaman, late of the Fourth Ward, was dismissed from the department on motion of Mr. Acton. The Captain was charged with neglect of duty, and on his trial failed to give an adequate reason for his absence from the Station-House t the time specified. He stated that he was sick and remained at the house of a friend all night in the upper part of the city, but refused to give the name of his friend or his residence. On motion of Mr. Bowen the Superintendent was directed to cause the Captains of the various Wards to report the number of houses of ill-fame in their respective Precinets, and the names of the owners of said houses, and by whom and how many occupied. The resignation of Erasmus A. Kutz of the Twenty-first Ward was received and accepted.

REPORT OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK tension extends from One-hundred-and-sixth street to One-hundred-and-tenth street, and from the Fifth to the Eighth avenues, comprising nearly 70 acres. The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to assess damages and benefits resulting from this work have nearly completed their report, and it will be ready to be presented to the Supreme Court for confirmation next Wednesday, when persons considering themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the Commissioners can appeal for redress to that tribunal. The damages for reperty taken will amount to about \$1,500,000, of which one-third will be charged upon the private property benefited by the extension, and the remainder upon the city at large, which is the proportion it is supposed to derive of the total good resulting from the in provement. The assessments for benefits to private property commence on the south side of Fifty-fifth treet and extend porthward from Fourth to Ninth avenues to One-hundred-and sixth street, where the area widens to the Third and Tenth avenues as far as One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth street. Thence to One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth street it is again narrowed to the Fourth and Ninth avenues. The number of assessments is upward of 19,000, varying according to the locality of the lot from \$3 to \$175. The heaviest sssessments, of course, fall upon property in the immediate neighborhood of the extension, and the largest wards are made on those lots which would have fronted on the north side of the Park had it not been extended, the Commissioners having adjudged their value at what they would have been worth in that event. The estimate of the value of these adjacent lots makes a difference of about \$350,000 in the cost of the

RELIEF FOR SYRIAN SUFFERERS .- The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums since the

£25.00	W. A. Smith, per F. S.
	Winston
2 00	Mr R. throngh F. S.
25 (0	Winston 5
1 50	New-Brunswick, N. J 100
	Brooklyn 5
100 00	Chas. C. Colgate 50
5 00	7 B Wakaman South-
5 00	port, Conn 50
	J. A. G 10
50 00	Cash
10 00	Lucius Hopkins
58 00	Alms givef
20 00	
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- 200	District Control of the Control of t
1 00	D. Brooklyn 5 Williams & Guion 50
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adread	5,129
eugeu.	5,129
	50 00 2 00 25 00 1 50 25 00 100 00 5 00 5 00 50

Total W. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front street. The Committee for warded per Adriatic £1,000, and and previously forwarded £300.

A COUNTER CHARGE.-Daniel Biggs of Brooklyn was yesterday arrested by Officer King, charged with grand larceny under the following circumstances: Eli-zabeth Berry of Philadelphia, alleges that she recently met Biggs at Cape May, and one day as she was getting on board a Philadelphia boat to go to that city, he told her she was wrong, and directed her to a New.

York steamboat. She followed his directions and only overed her mistake when she landed in New-York. Having his card in har possession, she called upon him, and he took her to his house. While here he made her several presents, and finally tried to sedace her. Failing in this, he became enraged, and after turning her out of doors, made a complaint against her, charging her with stealing the articles he had given her. She was thereupon committed to the Tomba by Justice Welsh. On being confided to the care of Mrs. Foster, matron of the prison, Elizabeth told her story, and in-terested that lady in her behalf. At her instigation Justice Weish made a thorough investigation of the matter, which resulted in the discharge of Elizabeth. The lady then preferred a charge of grand lare my against Biggs for detaining the articles he had previously given her. A warrant was issued for his avrest, and on being brought before Justice Welsh he was committed to the cell so recently varated by his intend-

SUNDAYS AT THE HIGH BRIDGE, -The rush of visitors to the High Bridge on Sundays during the past and present month, has been immense; the lack of chade in the Central Park having diverted the travel of pleasure-seekers to localities more favored in that respect On Sunday last, upward of five thousand persons sailed up and down the Harlem River in the steamers plying between Harlem Bridge, High Bridge, and Tonlinson's Woods. The steamers were so deeply laden with living freight as to occasion considerable usersiness among many of the passengers. In addition to the large number of New-Yorkers who left the city by steamers, the Harlem Railroad trains took up to Har lem Bridge and transferred to the High Bridge steam-ers about eighteen hundred passengers. The Harlem Railroad Company have built a pier on the north side of the bridge at Harlem, and are effecting arrangements to transfer passengers to and from the trains at that DEATH OF MR. GERARDUS CLARK .- Mr. Gerardus

Clark, an eminent member of the New-York Bar, died at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. Mr. Clark has practiced in our Courts for nearly half a century, and st one time was in the enjoyment of an extensive and very lucrative practice. For many years he lived at the corner of Ninth street and Broadway, but about ten years ago removed to New-Rochelle, where he has since resided. Dignified in bearing, possessed of a peculiarly pleasing and venerable countenance, and noted for industry, integrity, and legal acumen, he will long be remembered by his personal and professional friends. His age was 75 years. Mr. Clark was vestryman of Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, and his funeral will take place from it on Saturday at 3 o'clock. Trains leave New-York from the Twentyseventh-street depot at noon, and return at 4:20 p. ms.

FALSE PRETENSES .- Daniel Cashman of No. 5 Beaver street yesterday appeared before Justice Connolly, and complained that Claus Torrey had swindled him out of \$346 worth of goods by false representations. Casbman alleges that Torrey called at his place, and by stating that he and Frederick Glander were partner in a liquor rectifying establishment at No. 15 Elizabeth street, and that there was no incumbrance on the stock, induced him to sell him a quantity of liquors of the value of \$346 on credit. It subsequently transpired that all of Torrey's property was mortgaged, and was sold at Sheriff's sale on the 23d inst. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Torrey, and Officer Ferguson took him into custody immediately. Justice Connolly committed him for examination.

A MUSICAL DIFFICULTY .- On Friday morning Guatay Rosa and Augustus Ehl, two German musicians, got into a quarrel in Fifty-eighth street, near Broad way, when Ehl stabbed his antagonist in the neck with a dirk knife. The wounded man was conveyed to the Twenty-second ward Station-House, where he was attended by the police surgeon, who pronounced his wound exceedingly dangerous. Ehl immediately fled, but subsequently surrendered himself to the police. He lives at No. 116 Spring street.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Lest a wrong impression should be made, to the injury of the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry street, by the statement in a late number of The Thinums that the blessing asked at the table was too long, it should be added that this is by no means usually the case. Occasionally, a stranger, under the influence of the scene, may exceed the bounds of propriety, but the regular invocation is always should

but the regular invocation is always short.

A BOARDER AT THE HOME. [Long or short, in this as in many other cases, depends upon the feelings of the hearers; what our correspondent meant to imply was that the Home was not popular with a majority of our seafaring men. We presume that is the truth; but whether the fault is in

STEALING GOLD FROM HIS EMPLOYER .- A lad, 14 years of see, named Jacob Roberts, was arrested on Thursday, charged with having stolen 144 pennyweight of gold, valued at #80, from his employer, Anthony Wallack, of No. 211 Grand street. The lad admitted having taken the gold, and said he had sold it to Soleman de Young. of No. 130 Elarding street, for less than #3. De Young was also arrested, and held in #500 ball by Justice Welsh, to r nawer a charge of receiving stolen goods. Roberts was locked up to answer for the theft.

Burglass in Private Houses .- Thomas McCans ISUPGLARS IN FRIVATE HOUSES.—Thomas McCane was readed by Officer Irring of the Twentiethe Precinct, charged with a ring entered the residence of Mr. Bruce, No. 135 Worth Thirty fourth street, on the 18th inst. The accused was seen by a neighbor to coter the premises with others, while the family of Mr. Bruce were in the country. About \$350 worth of jewelry and wearing apps of had been stolen from the house. The prisoner was fully identified when Justice Connoily committed him to answer. The other burglars had not been found, nor the stolen goods recovered as yet.

STEALING COATS .- Carl Anderson, a German im-STEALING COATS.—CAT Anticreon, a Vertical Inportation from Philadelphia, who claims to be a cigar maker,
was on Thursday arrested for stealing eleven dress coats, valued
at \$175, from Henry B. Wall, No. 739 Eighth avenue. The accused was seen to emerge from the room where the coats were
stored, and being pursued was caught with this goods in his possession. Justice Connolly locked ulm up to answer.

SUICIDE.—Thomas Paine, of No. 391 Charry street, while partially deranged, cut his throat with a razor, on Thursday night. Deceased was a laboring man, 28 years of age. A vertice in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Corona.

ROBBED A LAGER-BEER SALOON.—Mary Ann Bog-gier was arrested, charged with stealing \$120 in gold coin from Geo. E. Scribe, No. 137 Canal street. The complainant is the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at the above number, and Mary Ann is a frequenter of the place. When the money was missed she was suspected, and on searching her spartments, the identi-cal coin was found sewed up in the soft on which she was resting her wearied limbs. Justice Steers committed her for examina-tion.

FELONIOUS CLOTHING.—Robert and James Armstrong, both young men and brothers, were yesterday committed to prison for examination by Justice Steers, on the charge of shealing 4.56 worth of clothing. The complainant is John Jeffers of No. 313 Eighth street. JOHN SMITH.—The veritable John was yesterday

JOHN SMITH.—The contrefeit bill of the Marine Bank at accused of passing a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ counterfeit bill of the Marine Bank at the store of Augustus Johnson, No. 2 Bayard street. John is supposed to have known that the bill was bad when he off-red it in payment for the pound of sugar which he ordered. He was locked up for examination by J-stice Steers.

Run Overs.—A chi'd four years of age, named John Markwart, was can over and instantly killed at the corner of Allen ard Canal streets yesterday morning. Coroner O'Kosfe held an inquest on the body, when it was shown that the deceased was endeavoring to climb upon a heavy track, when he alipped and fell beneath the kind wheels, one of which passed over his head. Death was almost instantaneous. The jury found that the occurrence was purely accidental.

The crowds of Ladies and Children at BARNUM'S MUREUN To-Day will be great—the exhibition of some of the most interesting of the living curiodities drawing to a close, and the talented and amusing juvenile Warm Family giving their most interesting entertainments at 3 and quarter to 8 p. m.

[Advertisement.]
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GAS FIXTURES.—Dealers and others are invited to call st our great depot for Gas Fixtures. A large stock of new patterns now on hand. WARNER, PROK & Co., manufacturers, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOW TO DO IT! If you wish a fine head of Hair, use Lvon's KATHAIROW; the best and most popular proparation ever made. Its immense mis proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, &c. prevents the hair from falling out, rostered and preserves it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere.

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